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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN..... H. M. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

This Morning's News.

We have foreign advices of the 4th inst., per steamer *Vanderbilt*. The excitement in Naples is increasing, riotous assemblies having taken place, in which police stations were pillaged, and their agents either killed or wounded.

Slight disturbances had also taken place at Palermo. The King of Naples is endeavoring to form an alliance with Sardinia. Prince NAPOLEON will succeed JEROME BONAPARTE as President of the Council and Marshal of France. Numerous failures had taken place among the leather merchants in England. HEENAN, the pugilist, was among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt*.

A number of interesting items will be found in our telegraph columns.

The Special Election To Morrow.

To-morrow a special election for City Treasurer comes off. Our readers are familiar with the circumstances that have made this election necessary. The Republican candidate was fairly elected at the regular charter election, but unfortunately neglecting to resign the office of councilor which he held at the time, and which he supposed expired *with* that election, he was ruled out by the charter, the Supreme Court deciding that he continued to hold the office of councilor until his successor was duly elected and installed.

To-day the Democracy go through the farce of nominating a candidate. But the wires have all been carefully adjusted, and it is generally known that Mr. VAN BAUMBACH, the present incumbent, will receive the nomination, probably without opposition, as the chances of being elected against Mr. TESCH are more than doubtful.

The object, of course, in deferring the nomination until the day before election, was to "spring" a distasteful candidate upon the people. We have little fear, however, that the trick will be successful, for fair-minded men of all parties, under the circumstances, will vote for Mr. TESCH, who is respected wherever known as a high-minded and honest man, and is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and efficiently. We, therefore, look for the election of Mr. TESCH by an increased majority, if our Republican friends will only make proper efforts and see that the election is not allowed to go by default.

Meeting of the Unterrified at Whitewater—A Grand Fizzle.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WHITEWATER, July 16th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The unterrified of this place "have been and gone and done it." We have heard rumors for some time that they were purposing to rise in their majesty, and show the Republicans of this section of country that they still live. But the experiment was rather uncertain. There must, of course, be a big hickory pole raised, and where to get the bone and sinew to do it was the question; for the entire force here would be hardly sufficient to raise one of Old ABE's rails. Some of the Republicans kindly offered to assist them, but their offers were indignantly rejected. They finally sent up into Jefferson county, into dark corners, where the light of Republican principles has not yet penetrated, and forth from the grog shops and gloomy woods came the Sham-Democratic hordes, to assist their depressed and almost disheartened brethren. The Republicans also came, for the purpose (as I heard one of them say,) of "hearing what the infernal critters had to say for themselves?" and, together, made a crowd of five or six hundred people, mixed in about equal proportions. We are glad they came here, for to look upon the *persons* of the two parties would, without any further argument, convince a stranger to the principles of both, which would be more likely to be right. If intelligent looks, and gentlemanly demeanor be any criterion of correct principles, then surely the odds are overwhelmingly with us, for within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there has not been so much whiskey drank, or so many drunken men seen here, as on last Saturday.

It was announced that several distinguished ornaments of the party in this State would be present and address the meeting; but the only persons who made their appearance were Mayor LYNDE and Mr. LADUE, of Milwaukee, PUMP CARPENTER, of Madison, and a young squirt by the name of SAVAGE, whose "local habitation" we didn't learn, but whose future habitation we could easily predict, if looks mean anything. The young man SAVAGE opened the ball, and tried to be exceedingly *savage* upon the Republicans, but got scared shortly after beginning, and made a perfect failure of it.—After him came LADUE, and adopted the spread eagle style, and bawled till he was hoarse over the former glory of the Democratic Party, and the virtues of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, but the only thing in the shape of argument which he could bring, was the eternal query so often answered by us, "Why are not the people of a territory as able to govern themselves as the people of a State?" Upon this both he and LYNDE, who followed him, harped, failing entirely to tell us what in their view is the *state* of the slave. Whether the slave is property on an equal footing with other kinds of property, or whether they are men and women with God-given souls in their bodies. This, which is the whole gist of the question, they studiously ignored, but prated on, as the great model demagogue, who leads their wing of their party, prates; trying to deceive the people by delusive harangues about the sovereignty of the people of the territories, and by telling them that this is the true way to make the territories free, when the bitter experience of the past six years gives living evidence of the fallacy of such doctrines.

I wish we could get these Douglas men to tell us specifically what kind of a being a slave is, in their estimation? He must be either a chattel like an ox, or a block of wood, or else he must be a human being possessing a soul. There is no middle ground, and we would like to know which place of the two he occupies? If he is the former, we would like to know what business the people of the Territories have to keep the slaveholders out? And if he is the latter, we want to know what business they have to let them in and hold their slaves there, while the Territories are the common property of the whole nation? If the former proposition is true, the Breckinridge men are clearly right. If the latter is true, we are confident that we are right, because we know of no clause in our fundamental law which tolerates the enslaving of human beings. They can certainly find no warrant for it or any other assumption than that they are chattels. The Breckinridge faction take position that they *are* chattels, and in this they are consistent at least, while the Douglas men shuffle round between the two, on this miserable Squatter Sovereignty concern. "Pump" didn't help the matter at all, but went on as he goes on in that paper of his, alternately lying about Old ABE and the Black Republicans. They tried to get a crowd in the evening, but the Republicans had got sick of their twaddle and didn't come, and the hall was not half filled. Altogether there was a complete dearth of argument, save of the kind I have mentioned, and a most signal failure to aid in any manner the Sham-Democracy of Walworth county.

M. O. H.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—They have at Chicago an association for the promotion of science, which, besides the regular meetings held in the city, are to have "field meetings" in different parts of the State. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, with most commendable promptness and liberality, proffered the Academy facilities for holding *three* of the meetings on the line of their road; the first was held at Cobden, three hundred and twenty-three miles from Chicago. We venture to assert (says the *Prairie Farmer*) that nowhere in the country has there occurred an excursion for such a purpose, that can compare with this, either in its conception or execution. An Illinois corporation proffer to an Illinois scientific organization facilities for studying the natural history of a region, embracing within the vision of a single day nearly five degrees of latitude. They proffer these facilities free to *one hundred members*. There is, therefore, an appreciation of the sciences in Chicago—the sciences bearing upon the industries of the people of the West—for we apprehend that, but for the promise that good will result to all interested in the culture of the soil and the development which these "field meetings" afford, they would receive no attention from corporations like the Illinois Central Railroad. The excursion came off both pleasantly and profitably, if we can rely upon the glowing accounts given in the papers. The botanists, entomologists and geologists, especially, were active on the occasion, and much will undoubtedly be added to our knowledge of the natural history, geology and industrial resources of Illinois.

Wheat Trade of Milwaukee and Chicago.

From the Chicago Democrat.

Editor of Chicago Democrat:—DEAR SIR:—I noticed a statement in your paper a few days ago, based on some figures copied from the *Daily Wisconsin*, of this city, that "while the receipts of wheat at Milwaukee for the first six months of 1860 have increased 251, bushels, at Chicago they have increased 437,207 bushels." While this is correct so far as it concerns Chicago, it is a great mistake so far as it relates to Milwaukee; for the increase thus far this year, according to the official figures from the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, instead of being only 251 bushels, is 866,784 bushels. Here are the exact figures of the receipts at Milwaukee and Chicago as compared with the first six months of 1859:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Milwaukee.....	1,019,314	1,879,961	866,784
Chicago.....	1,971,006	1,809,163	437,207

The *Sentinel* called your attention to the error in your statement, but presuming that you overlooked the article, I beg leave to ask you to publish this correction.

Allow me here to correct a misapprehension which the newspaper articles on the rivalry between Milwaukee and Chicago, in my estimation, are calculated to give rise to, in regard to the feelings existing between the merchants and business men of the two cities. Milwaukee has no desire to detract in the slightest degree from the commercial importance of her sister city, but expects that the press of Chicago will be magnanimous enough to adhere to the truth when they see fit to draw comparisons between her commerce and that of her opulent neighbor. I know that the press of Milwaukee are not blameless in this respect, but I can assure you that her business men do not approve of, and if it were in their power would not countenance, the many slanders against Chicago that are uttered through the papers. From what I know of the commercial community of Chicago, I am satisfied that they entertain no less generous feelings towards Milwaukee. There is no sense in an ungenerous rivalry between Chicago and Milwaukee. The Northwest is only in its infancy, and assuredly possesses natural resources sufficient to build up two of the largest inland cities on this continent—positions I firmly believe Chicago and Milwaukee will respectively occupy before the present generation shall have passed away.

Yours, in justice,

MILWAUKEE CLUB.

We willingly give place to the above, with the single remark that the error complained of was not ours, but that of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, a paper for which we are not responsible.

The Prospect.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The Republican Central Committe are daily in the receipt of letters from the most reliable sources in all parts of the North, showing conclusively that the election of Lincoln is beyond doubt. Accounts from New York say that the Douglas party are making no headway, and that Lincoln's majority will not be below thirty thousand, and probably greater. The friends of Dickinson—the original hards—are infuriated at the perfidy of the New York delegation, and will cast thousands of votes for the Breckinridge ticket, shortly to be put up. From Connecticut, Rhode Island, and especially the Northwest, the accounts are equally cheering, and bets can be obtained against Douglas obtaining one electoral vote.

MAKING SHOES BY STEAM.—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Publisher* gives an account of a steam shoe factory in that place, for sewing the seams and pegging shoes. The machinery is all worked by a small five-horse power engine. In the basement of the building are the machines for cutting, stripping rolling and shaping the soles. These are then passed to the story above, where the shoes are lasted, and the outer sole tacked on by hand, which process prepares them for pegging. The pegging machines are simple in their construction and mode of operation, but perform the work with great accuracy, driving the pegs at the rate of fourteen a second. One of the most curious operations of the machine is the manner in which it manufactures the peg for its own use. A strip of wood of the required width, and neatly laid in a coil one hundred feet in length, is put into the machine, and at every revolution is moved forward, and a peg cut off and driven into the shoe. The rapidity and unerring accuracy with which these machines perform their work is truly astonishing. After being pegged, the shoes are passed up to the third story, where the bottoms are smoothed, scoured and brushed. The fourth story is occupied by the stitching machines, tended by females but run by steam, which saves a laborious and fatiguing operation.

SYMPATHY OF THE BODY WITH AN AMPUTATED MEMBER.—At Tower's Hill, in Lanesborough, Mass., on Tuesday, a young man named Jerry Swan was caught by the arm in some machinery; and the limb was so badly broken and mangled that immediate amputation was necessary. This was successfully performed; but according to the Pittsfield *Eagle* Mr. Swan's connection with the dissevered limb did not cease with the operation. The *Eagle* says: On recovering from the stupor (produced by the use of chloroform,) Mr. Swan still complained sorely of an aching hand. Late in the evening his distress became very great, and he insisted that the hand was cramped by being doubled up. The limb had been placed in a small box and buried. His attendants dug it up and straightened the hand and he was soon easier. This morning the limb was again buried. But he soon complained of a sensation of cold and great pain in it. It was accordingly taken up again, wrapped up, and deposited in a tomb, since which he is again relieved.

Mass Meeting in Beloit!

Republican Camp-Fires Burning Brightly!!

TEN THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL.

From the Janesville Gazette of the 14th.

There was an enthusiastic and multitudinous gathering of Republicans at Beloit yesterday. The spirit of the Fremont campaign was fully aroused, and though in mere numbers the demonstration fell short of the gathering four years ago, the same zeal was apparent, and the result of the pending campaign is foreshadowed by that glorious contest.

About nine o'clock in the morning, the masses of people which had centred here commenced a movement towards the place of meeting. A large overland procession, under the charge of the marshals appointed by the Republican Club of this city, and assisted by marshals chosen by various delegations from the surrounding towns, commenced its onward march. In this procession were delegations from the towns of Milton, Harmony, Fulton, and the city of Janesville, the Milton delegation accompanied by a band, in a wagon drawn by six horses, and bearing a very fine banner.—Harmony and other towns also displayed banners. On the route, delegations united from La Prairie, Clinton and Turtle.

While this procession was wending its way over the prairie, a large train of railroad cars was carrying its hundreds to the same destination. The train from the west, well loaded with live Republicans from Madison, Whitewater and intermediate points, arrived at nine o'clock, and additional cars were added here with about eighty of the Wide-Awake club and a large number of our citizens.—Leaving at half-past nine o'clock, the train, consisting of eight passenger and two baggage cars, united, at Hanover with a train of seven cars from Monroe, Brodhead, Footville and other points on that line of the road, and arrived at Beloit with seventeen cars compactly filled. The cannon belonging to this city occupied a platform car, and was served with a good effect as the train sped on its way. At the Beloit depot, this delegation was received by the Beloit Wide-Awakes, and escorted to the business part of the city.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of this train, a train of seven passenger and six platform cars, decorated with banners and green boughs, bringing a company of eighty Wide-Awakes from Delavan, came into the city.

A general procession was now formed, and marched through the principal streets of the city under the charge of H. Northrup, as chief marshal, aided by eight assistants.—This procession, which included the overland train from Janesville, was long and imposing, enlivened by the inspiring strains of several bands of music, a profusion of banners, wagons decorated with green boughs, and other paraphernalia of a public celebration. We are unable to name distinctly each delegation, but we recognized from this county good representations, and some of them large, from Milton, Harmony, La Prairie, Fulton, Clinton and Turtle. A company of horsemen from Shopiere, escorted by a martial band, made a fine appearance. Delegations were present from Green and Walworth counties in this State, and Winnebago and Stephenson in Illinois. The Republicans of Shirland, Ill., had a long wagon drawn by seven yoke of oxen, and a company of rail splitters working out the material which once employed the hands of our candidate for President. Several six horse teams, drawing full loads of men and women, graced the procession.

Among the organized bands, we noticed those from Rockford, Elkhorn, Whitewater, Beloit, Janesville, and Brodhead with its elegant chariot drawn by six grey horses. The Wide-Awakes from Delavan, Beloit and Janesville, were conspicuous in the line and excited unqualified admiration for their drill and military appearance. Each club was preceded by a band, and the banners affixed to the staffs of the torches gave, in the distance, a vivid appearance of nodding plumes.

Across one of the streets through which the procession marched, large and beautiful banners waved a welcome to the assembling thousands. One of these banners belonged to the *Journal & Courier* office, and the other to the Republican club of the city.

At half-past, twelve, a special train from Freeport arrived, with three passenger, six platform, and two baggage cars, bringing among the zealous Republicans of Northern Illinois, a company of about eighty Wide Awakes from Freeport and a brass band. This new accession was received by the Beloit Wide Awakes and escorted to the speaking ground, where the general procession had preceded them.

After an organization (which we are not able to give, as we were not present,) an adjournment was had for dinner. On assembling again in the afternoon, the speaking commenced. Three stands had been erected to divide and accommodate the crowd.—From these stands Messrs. B. G. Noble, Carl Schurz, Senator Doolittle, Gov. Randall, Hons C. C. Washburn, L. P. Harvey, M. H. Sweet (of Freeport), E. D. Holton (of Milwaukee), Dr. Lieb, editor of the Chicago Rail-Splitter, Prof. Daniels, and perhaps others whose names we did not procure, addressed large audiences. The speech of Dr. Lieb we have the authority of the Shopiere postmaster for saying was excellent, and if a former democratic route agent can't tell some wholesome truths of democratic misrule and corruption, and an existing postmaster appreciate them, we do not know who can.

The remarks of Mr. Schurz were suggested by the brazen claim of the Chicago *Times* that Douglas had made every foot of New Territory free, and that Douglas is the true champion of free labor. The falsehood and impudence of this claim was exposed in a masterly manner. All the other speakers acquitted themselves well, some of them unusually so, and many truths and appeals made by them, will strengthen the faith and increase the zeal of Republicans, while the Democrats who heard them will carry a load of conviction they cannot easily shake off, if it does not result in the desertion of a party which has so long betrayed the interests of the country and will hereafter, if longer entrusted with power, utterly sacrifice free institutions to the spread of human slavery.

Letters were read from Senators Seward and Sumner, the former announcing an intention to visit Wisconsin sometime during the present season.

In the evening the Wide Awakes from Freeport, Delevan, Beloit and Janesville made a brilliant display. After forming into line and lighting their torches, they were marched to the speaking ground and very happily addressed by Senator Doolittle and Mr. Schurz. These addresses concluded, they returned to the city, and until eleven o'clock Beloit was the theatre of a gay and animated scene more easily imagined than described.

The Janesville club received many high commendations. Soon after 3 o'clock, the special train came in, bringing an accession to the members of the club and the elegant banner prepared for it. In numbers it previously excelled any other club, and notwithstanding the short time which had been devoted to drill, its marching and evolutions were at least fully equal to either of the other clubs on parade.

During the marching, the burning of a large number of Roman candles surprised the spectators by its suddenness and gave the effect of a display of fire-works to the otherwise brilliant exhibition. Our Beloit friends came to the conclusion that their visit to Janesville last week had produced a class of pupils that excelled their teachers, and returned with a liberal hand the attentions of which they had been the recipients here.

At half past one o'clock the last return train took its departure from the city, and closed a day that left all pleased with its work and influences. The arrangements for the meeting had been well made and carried out; the attendance was very large, in view of the duties incident upon the opening harvest, and numerous other meetings and excursions that have called for the time, labor and money of the people in adjoining sections of country, the spirit manifested argues no diminution of effort on the part of the invincible phalanx that guards the citadel of Republicanism in Wisconsin, and an assurance prouder victory than ever yet was won in "old Rock" is proffered to co-workers throughout the State.

AMERICAN IMPLEMENTS IN FRANCE.—At a recent grand Agricultural Exhibition in Paris, the grand prize, the *prize d'honneur*, a gold medal, awarded to the best machine exhibited, either of native or foreign invention, was assigned to Wood's American reaping machine; and the same machine also carried off the first prize of 1,000 francs and a gold medal amongst implements of its own class. This fine machine was constructed by Pellier, Jr., who first introduced Wood's principle into this country.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

7:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:50 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & ROCK.

7:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:35 P. M.	2:35 P. M	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M	8:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers,

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND OGDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw teamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Bo Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Detroit's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

Wide-Awakes, Attention.

The Wide Awake Club will have a special meeting this (Tuesday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock. All members should be present, and those who are about to join, are requested to meet with them.

P. VAN VECHTEN, Jr., President.
W. M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Third Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of this Club will be held this evening at the Central Club Room, Albany Building, at 7 P. M. Every Republican in the Ward is requested to be present

G. HAYWARD, Sec'y.

☞Evening papers please copy.

Fourth Ward Republican Club.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club will be held on Tuesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at Plankinton's Hall, over Oakley's Livery Stable. By order of the President of the Club.

J. HOLTON.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The Tax-Payers and Voters of the First Ward in favor of the election of JOHN H. TESCH, for Treasurer, on Wednesday next, are requested to meet at BIELFELD'S Saloon, at 8 o'clock this Tuesday evening.

By order, COMMITTEE.

☞*Wisconsin Free Democrat* copy.

To Laborers.

TEN THOUSAND LABORERS are wanted, at from $1 to $3 per day, in Waukesha, Jefferson, Rock, Dane and Dodge counties, to work in securing the harvest. The Railroads will carry laborers into the country at half-fare.

Meeting of the Central Republican Club.

At a meeting of the Central Republican Club at their head quarters, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the election of JOHN H. TESCH, for Treasurer, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, John H. Tesch, elected by the Republicans and Tax-Payers of Milwaukee, at the last Charter election, to fill the responsible office of City Treasurer, a post which, both by integrity and business capacity, is eminently qualified to fill, was not permitted to enter upon its duties through an unfortunate informality, and is again a candidate at the coming special election; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good Republicans, and good citizens, to support him at the polls on Wednesday—and this Club expects that all its members will put forth their best exertions to secure that end.

THE following persons were appointed a committee for the purpose of securing documents for the use of the Club during the campaign:

W. Y. SELLECK, J. E. BINGHAM, B. DONSCHKE, CHARLES CAVERNO, CHARLES PREUSSER.

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The magnificent steamer *Lady Elgin* will leave here to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock on a pleasure excursion to Lake Superior. She will touch at Portage Lake, Marquette, Ontonagon, and Superior City, and all intermediate ports, making the round trip in 8 or 10 days. Fare, including board and staterooms, $35 00.—A band of music will be on board to furnish music. The opportunity for a little pleasant respite from the toils of city life which this excursion offers will doubtless be embraced by a goodly number of our citizens, during the present quietness in general business. Tickets for the excursion can be purchased of J. H. ROBERTS, passenger agent.

CORRECTION.—We have received a note from Mr. E. MCGARRY denying that his workmen had anything to do with displaying the effigy from the City Hall, on Wednesday evening last, the occasion of the Republican Mass Meeting. Mr. MCGARRY states that he had no men working on that building for over six weeks preceding the meeting in question, and that the men engaged on the building are employed by Mr. T. B. KEMP, one of the truest Republicans in the Union. We are glad to make this correction and relieve Mr. MCGARRY from the odium of having any connection with so discreditable an a

PARDONED.—LEARY, the far-famed Monk of La Trappe, who, some seven or eight years since was sentenced to Waupun for life for the murder a man named MANEY, in Columbia county, has been pardoned out of State Prison, and was in town yesterday.

LEARY will be remembered as an anti-Catholic lecturer in this city, creating great excitement.

It is rumored that a year or two since he was re-converted to the Catholic doctrine; for the truth of this we do not vouch. LEARY asserts that Bishop HENNI signed the petition to Gov. RANDALL for his pardon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JNO. KNIPPLE, a German, in the employ of Dr. CHASE, of the town of Lake, died Saturday night, from cramps. He retired Saturday evening, after having worked all day in the hay field, complaining of feeling a little unwell, and in the morning not arising at his usual hour, his daughter attempted to awaken him, when she discovered that he was dead. He was a man of temperate habits, and leaves four orphan children, his wife having died some two weeks since.

REV. E. LEARY, formerly a monk, who was recently pardoned from State Prison, announces throughout advertising columns that he will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The address he delivered before the jury which consigned him to State Prison for life, for shooting the seducer of his wife." He has spent eight years in the State Prison.

MILWAUKEE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annual examinations in this Institution commence to-day, (Tuesday) at 9 o'clock, and will be continued to-morrow. The address and award of diploma on Wednesday at 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Mr. Tesch's Acceptance.

To Messrs. Horatio Hill, S. L. Rood, John Pritzlaff, Benj. Bagnall, John Plankinton, John Nazro and others:

GENTLEMEN:—In response to your call, I beg leave to say that I accept the invitation to again become a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, and my name is hereby presented for your suffrages on Wednesday next, the 18th. Should I again be elected, I trust no obstacle will prevent me from performing faithfully the duties of the office, and giving, if possible, some return for the expressions of confidence which have so frequently been made manifest by my fellow citizens.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

JOHN H. TESCH.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS - DEMOCRATS NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE BECAUSE THEY HAD ASSOCIATED WITH REPUBLICANS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—Will you permit me through the columns of your paper to inform the public of the nature of the Democratic caucus held in the Sixth Ward on Saturday night. A few individuals met, according to programme, at ALTPETER'S Saloon, at 7 1-4 o'clock. The meeting called to order, JOHN WESSEL was elected Chairman by his own vote and two of his friends. OTTO FABING was chosen Secretary. After these preliminaries the poll was open for votes for delegates to the City Convention, to nominate a candidate for Treasurer. A ticket was then got up headed by JOHN WESSEL. Thus matters progressed smoothly, and the candidates for delegates began to feel very enthusiastic. But then a change soon came over them.—A ticket for another set of delegates was got up on white paper, when this man WESSEL immediately arose and challenged every voter that offered the white tickets. They were catechised after this fashion: Were they sound Democrats; if they had been in the habit of attending Republican meetings; had they any conversation with Republicans &c. After answering all these questions, if the Chairman decided that the voter was "sound," the vote was taken; if not, rejected.

Among the latter number was Mr. FRANK TUERK, an old Democrat recognized as such for the past ten years. He came to the poll and offered his vote for the white ticket; WESSEL took it, and seeing that it was not the old "cooked up" ticket, commenced an examination of Mr. TUERCK. He was charged with being one among the thousands of Democrats who attended the Republican ratification meeting last week, and with having been seen in company with a Republican since. This was deemed sufficient evidence by the self-constituted chairman to refuse the vote. But these outrageous proceedings only served to give strength to the new ticket. WESSEL saw his defeat was certain unless some immediate remedy could be applied, and accordingly he shut the window, and declared the poll closed. Then a row commenced inside amongst themselves in reference to closing the poll. WESSEL declared that he was President of the meeting and had a right to close the poll when he saw fit. The interference of Mr. ALTPETER alone prevented a regular fight. The votes were then counted. Forty-one were all the votes that could be found in the box, although the secretary's list of names showed that forty-three votes had been polled. It occurred to me, and a good many other Democrats who attended the above meeting, that the proceedings partook somewhat of the Kansas tricks that we used to read about.

Yours, &c.,

A. DEMOCRAT.

MUNICIPAL COURT, July 16th.—Christian ——, disorderly. Settled on payment of costs.

Edward and Mary Halloran, disorderly.—Penalty and costs $8,88. Paid.

F. McCulloch, disorderly. Penalty and costs $19,64. Execution issued.

Edward Cline, larceny. Sent to jail for three months.

Patrick Hurley, drunk and disorderly.—Penalty and cost $3,50. Paid.

Frederick Murray, disorderly. Penalty and costs $6,50. Partially paid.

C. H. Jones, disorderly. Penalty and costs $6,50. Paid partially.

John Pimpler, drunk. Penalty and costs $2,50—paid.

Morris Keating, drunk. Penalty and costs $3,50, or seven days in jail. Time given.

John Sampson, drunk. Penalty and costs $8,50—paid.

Mary Stooks, disorderly. Continued to July 19th.

Wm. Rogers, disorderly. Penalty and costs $2,87. Admonished by Court, and allowed to go on parol.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—This celebrated Magician who has been delighting the people of Chicago for the past two weeks, we see is to give three of his inimitable entertainments in this city on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, at the Academy of Music. He has few equals at sleight-of-hand tricks, and to see his trained canary birds alone is worth what he charges for admission. The *Press and Tribune* has nearly a column notice of one of his performances, and speaks of it as being amusing in the highest degree.

AT A MEETING of the Central Republican Club last evening, it was suggested that the Republicans of the Fifth Ward be respectfully requested to organize a working Republican Club without delay, it being the only Ward in the city now unorganized.

TO-NIGHT.—Friends of Sunday Schools and lovers of good music, will remember the Children's Concert at the Summerfield M. E. Church this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Tickets are only ten cents.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wide Awake Clubs.

I would say for the benefit of Wide Awake Clubs throughout this State, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, that I can furnish the same style of uniform as the Chicago Club use for $1 60 per sett, and am determined not to be undersold by any House West of New York with goods in my line. I will convince all of this fact by calling on me. I can see no use in sending to Chicago for the same article which can bought here for less money. I have the agency of LINCOLN and HAMLIN also BELL and EVERETT medals.

dit B. THROOP.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE TEN-HORSE ENGINE, suitable for threshing machines or shop power, can be seen at this office, where it has been in use for a short time. It has a Judson's Patent Governor, and relia ble Steam Gauge. Will be sold cheap.

jy17dtf

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Milwaukee Feb. 18th, 1860. feb18 2 6dawly1stpp

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ARCHITECT,

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jan21 33 dly

DIED:

Sunday, July 15th, LIZZIE E., daughter of CHESTER and ELIZABETH B. STEELE, aged 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, 172 Van Buren st., Tuesday morning the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

Notice of Sale under Chattel Mortgage

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE executed by William Barder to Peter and Amelia Farnie, his wife, dated the 26th day of July, A. D. 1859, and filed in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Milwaukee, on the 26th day of July in the year aforesaid; and upon which default has been made, we shall sell the property therein described and mentioned, to wit: A two story frame dwelling house, situated upon the east half of lot one in block seventy-three, Seventh Ward, City of Milwaukee, and the sale of said premises will take place on Wednesday, July 25th, 1860, at ten o'clock a.m. of that day on the premises.

Dated at Milwaukee, June 27, 1860.

jy17 [5]8td&w2 GOODRICH & TERRY.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—In Probate. State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Hiram Farnin, deceased. On this 16th day of July, A. D. 1860 upon reading and filing the petition of Mary A. Farnin, stating that Hiram Farnin, of Little Rock, Arkansas, died intestate on or about the 22d day of November, 1859, and praying that the said Mary A. Farnin be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the Probate Office, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1860, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order, for three successive weeks, previous to each week, in the SENTINEL, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.

By the Court. ALBERT SMITH, jy17 [5]60 d law3w County Judge.

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REDUCED PRICES!!
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No. 118 Lake Street, Chicago.

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THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—An article over the signature of J. J., (JOHN JOHNSTON) in the SENTINEL, reviewing my report upon the Reciprocity Treaty, made to the Chamber of Commerce, demands a reply.

Carefully examining various public documents, I find but little difference in the figures and facts stated either by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the Hon. J. T. HATCH, U. S. Commissioner appointed last year by the President for the special purpose of examining into and reporting upon the workings of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. HATCH makes his report to Congress, June 18th, 1860, in which he states fully relative to certain articles embraced in the the third article of said treaty.

Now Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON seems to think there is some mistake in my figures, touching certain great staple articles which the North-West is so deeply interested in finding the best outlet and market for.

I have used Mr. HATCH's figures and statements in this reply, as they are more compact and easily obtained, and which will be seen, sustain what is stated in my report, that the larger portion of the excess exports from Canada of Flour, Wheat, Lumber, and coarse grains goes to the U. S., where our markets are already over-stocked with these articles, and which seems to exercise so unpleasantly, Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, and those who seem to have the success of Her Majesty's dominions more at heart than the interests of the West.

I can see no object in Mr. HATCH making a false report. It would easily be detected at Washington and elsewhere, and do his report and agreement more hurt than good.

I would also state that I understand Mr. HATCH to be a gentleman of integrity and ability, and a good strong *free trade Democrat.*

I would further state that I understand Mr. HATCH makes his report from the 1st of January, of each year, agreeable to the Canadian Government custom, and not from the 1st of July, according to our custom, and further the treaty was finally ratified in March, 1855, but it went back to September previous, consequently it was in operation January 1st, 1855.

The following is Mr. HATCH's report on Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Agricultural Products and all free articles, and also the duties collected by the U. S. from imports from Canada, and the duties collected by Canada from our exports to them, during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858:

Years.	Wheat. Ex. to Canada.	Wheat. Im. from Canada.	Flour. Ex. to Canada.	Flour. Im. from Canada.
1855	$1,461,624	$5,923,366	$1,625,735	$5,301,920
1856	1,694,091	6,977,848	805,787	6,000,800
1857	2,875,698	2,789,970	1,262,483	4,537,632
1858	1,644,459	2,365,098	768,960	3,065,510
	$7,175,825	$18,651,730	$4,460,917	$18,415,181

PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.

Years.	Ex. to Canada	Im. from Canada.
1855	$156,830	$2,016,880
1856	302,964	2,846,284
1857	471,329	3,363,065
1858	252,187	2,290,858
	$1,183,601	$12,035,615

Years.	Agric'l Products.	All Free Articles.
1855	$1,973,475	$11,891,495
1856	3,809,112	11,864,836
1857	5,272,151	7,100,418
1858	3,885,517	5,740,995
	$17,489,253	$36,506,959

Years.	U. S. Duties.	Canadian Duties.
1855		$1,066,815
1856		943,988
1857		580,261
1858		1,109,461
	$355,508	$4,032,020
Cost of tolls	478,238	

Excess over receipts, $122,730

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing figures with the official report of Mr. Hatch, and I find them to be a true and faithful copy thereof.

[L. S.] Witness, my hand and the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, this 14th day of July, 1860.

L. L. CROUNSE, Secretary.

I have thought best to attach the above statement, the certificate of Mr. CROUNSE, Secretary of our Chamber of Commerce, as there seems to be a marked difference in Mr. John Johnston's statement and figures, and those in my report.

It is well known that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, have all different tariff laws and all differ more or less from the Canadas. It is equally well known that those lower British Provinces buy more breadstuffs and provisions from us than any other country, including the Canadas, and that the Reciprocity Treaty was more especially made with a view to enlarge and benefit the trade between the U. S. and Canadas.

Upon this point, Mr. Hatch says:

"The leading idea of the Treaty itself was to permit the introduction of the products of one country into the other *free of duty*, and consequent reciprocal benefits were expected would follow to both. The various colonies included in its provisions were left to regulate their own tariffs, and each Colonial power can annul its honorary obligations without reference to its sister provinces or the engagements of the Empire. No statesmanship could, however, foretell the working of the Treaty, or had a right to anticipate legislation adverse to the spirit. Correct in principle, as the Treaty itself was, the perversion of its spirit and the disregard of its substance, on the part of Canada, have produced results it is the province of this report to exhibit."

Touching the vessel interest and the injury growing out of this treaty, Mr. HATCH says:

"In the profits accruing from freight between the two countries, the advantage since the treaty has been in favor of the British shipping, the value of exports and imports by the vessels of each country being regarded as the test. In the five years ending June 30, 1854, the value of domestic exports to Canada in British bottoms was $12,595,816, and in American bottoms $16,595,816, the preponderance in our favor being about one-third, whilst in the five years since the treaty and beginning with July 1st, 1854, there was an excess against us of nearly one-half, the value being $26,330,730 in American vessels, against $38,942,652 in vessels of British nationality."

Mr. HATCH says further, relative to the discrimination against American vessels passing their canals, as follows:

"We are entitled under the treaty to use the river St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada, as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the ocean, subject only to the same tolls and assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of Her Majesty's subjects. But as we are the chief carriers through the Welland Canal, of wheat, flour and corn, (almost the only freight of our vessels by this route,) a discrimination against us is made by imposing the same tolls on these articles on their passage through this canal (a work twenty-eight miles in length and forming the only communication for lake vessels between the upper and lower lakes) as if they passed through the canals of the Galops, Point Iroquois, Rapid Plat, Favian's Point, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine, via Montreal and Quebec to the ocean. Yet we carry twenty-five tons on the Welland Canal, for every single ton we carry on the others, their respective amounts in 1858 being 787 877 tons on the Welland Canal, and 31,968 tons on the lower canals."

"On the other hand, in the same year the tonnage of Canadian vessels was only 360,894 tons on the Welland Canal, but was 725,842 tons on the others."

"Thus our vessels are heavily taxed for tolls on canals which they do not use; the tolls collected on the Welland Canal from American vessels alone being in the year last mentioned $18,522, or, as usual, more than half of the whole amount collected on all the canals in the province; while we paid only $405 on the St. Lawrence Canals. (See Canadian trade and navigation, 1858, p. 40.)"

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON seems to labor hard to show that my report recommended the United States Government to break up this Treaty illegally and dishonorably. No such thing was said or intimated, but merely urging the abrogation of said Treaty "as soon as we can, fairly and honorably."

Upon this subject, Mr. HATCH says:

"A treaty broken is a treaty no longer; obligations upon one part cease, when correlative obligations have no binding force upon the other.

That the substance and spirit of this treaty have been more than disregarded by the other contracting power with which it was made, is too evident to admit of dispute. It is equally evident that a systematic scheme of Provincial legislation affirmatively aggressive upon great interests of this country, commenced with the ratification of the Treaty as the beginning of its opportunity, and has progressed in its strength and its extent, in its details and its scope, in all disastrous consequences every day, while that opportunity has continued.

Without the Treaty, no such aggressions could ever have been attempted; with its termination it must cease. Then the Government of this country can resume through legitimate means the protection of those great interests which government exists to protect.

Then the Canadian Parliament must be compelled to modify its existing legislation in this respect, until the day shall return, when, as before, the laws of trade regulated by the legislation of Congress, shall give us something far more like Reciprocity than we now possess."

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON and others favorable to this treaty and the Canadian interest, seem to take special delight in charging that this move to abrogate the treaty arises from selfish motives on the part of the canal and railroad interest of New York.

Suppose New York had no Erie Canal or New York Central and New York and Erie and Ogdensburgh railroads as outlets for the surplus products of the Great West, how much would it lessen the value of farming and timber lands and other real estate in our Western cities? I will venture to say as much as the entire value of the Canadas, throwing in the Lower Provinces also. New York has expended from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars in these great improvements. The direct income has not been equal to seven per cent. interest. It is true she has indirectly enriched herself, but it is equally true that the great North-West has been benefitted four fold.

Were we forced through the St. Lawrence and over the Pennsylvania and Maryland railroads to our seaboard markets, our products would be lessened to a great extent.—I only wish to do justice in thus speaking of New York. My interest is now with the West, and especially in Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee. This does not prevent me from speaking fairly of our Eastern friends and Eastern enterprise.

I cannot see how Wisconsin farmers, or lumbermen, or vessel owners, or real estate owners in our Western cities are benefitted by this one-sided treaty. A treaty, which floods own over-stocked markets East with wheat, flour, lumber, oats, barley, peas, rye, butter, wool, &c.

Also dividing up our own carrying trade of our own poorly paid shipping. Also decreasing in many cases, the value of our farming and timber lands, and other real estate West, and along our northern frontiers, cannot but be injurious, and the sooner we are rid of it the better.

Why don't Mr. JOHNSTON and the advocates of this treaty, both in Canada and the States, recommend a *fair*, fair free trade treaty on both sides? Let in the products of both countries, both in the raw and manufactured state, free—the same as between our own States. When they do this, then they will show much more consistency and fairness than they now do, by advocating this unjust and one-sided treaty.

J. D. COLVER.

Milwaukee, July 14, 1860.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN MINNESOTA.—"O, this glorious weather!" is the exclamation we hear on every hand. And it is truly glorious. Surely, if a kind Providence ever regulated the clouds and the winds, and the sun-light, for the particular benefit of any of his creatures, it is being done now, especially in behalf of the recently debt-incumbered and embarrassed people of this State. Could a person so elevate himself above the earth, as to embrace at one view the wide-spread country between the Mississippi and the Minnesota rivers, what a magnificent panorama would at this time appear to his delighted gaze! What a wealth of grain—what a beauty of verdure—what a golden prospect! How different from the scene which would have presented itself to the same observer three years ago, or even two! An uninhabited wilderness reclaimed, and made, literally, to blossom as the rose! Here, in actual life, and in the world of stern realities, are all the fables, and the legends, and the so-called enchantments, of Fairy Land, outdone, surpassed in everything which is really wonderful.

More desirable weather for maturing and ripening grain, or for harvesting, than we are now enjoying, it would be impossible to conceive. Every day is a Divine gift to man—every hour an inestimable blessing! And already, we gladly learn, are the reapers beginning to improve it. The harvest of winter wheat has already begun. Rye is falling before the sickle. Another week, should this delightful weather continue, will prepare a very large portion of all the grain in this State for the harvest. For which, let us fervently hope.—*Winona Republican of Friday.*

SPANISH AND MEXICAN COINS.—The director of the Philadelphia mint gives notice through the local papers, that hereafter the Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar will not be received at the mint at their nominal value in exchange for the new cents.—The main object of the law authorizing these coins to be received at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, was to retire them from circulation, and thus relieve the community from a worn-out and depreciated currency, which materially interfered with our excellent decimal system of coinage. This object having in a great measure been attained, and the amount of cents issued being quite large, Mr. Snowdon, the director of the mint, recommended that a law should be passed to repeal so much of the former law on the subject as required these exchanges to be made. This has accordingly been done. Hereafter the new cents will only be paid out in exchange for the gold and silver coin of the United States, and for the copper cents of the former issues.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Mr. G. C. Gladwin, a young American artist from Connecticut, has been studying for nearly a year at the school of art connected with the South Kensington Museum, London, and has been successful in obtaining the first medal awarded to the school, which numbers about 450; also the national medals for which all the schools of artin Great Britain competed.

JAMES B. GARDENSHIRE is the correct name of the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri. He was the Benton-Democratic candidate for Congress about 1849-50, but beaten by Willard P. Hall. He is a firm Republican.

QUEEN VICTORIA will visit Belgium and Prussia next August, with Prince Albert.—The royal pair go to Berlin to attend the baptism of the expected second child of the Princess Frederick William.

Life at Pike's Peak—The Route Thither—Letter from a Milwaukeean.

"GREGORY DIGGINGS," July 1, '60.

Our company, mostly Milwaukeeans, having reached Leavenworth by "hook and by crook," on the 3d of May, we soon loaded our traps, whistles and jewsharps," and on the fourth were off for Denver City, where we arrived on the twenty-eighth in fine spirits—although our *spirits* were very low. We took the Platte route, following the south side of the river—found wood, water and fuel very scarce, as far as Fort Kearney, where we struck the Platte. From the Fort, we found plenty of river water, but little feed, less wood, and growing beautifully less till we reached Denver City. The country for the first two hundred miles after leaving Leavenworth is a beautiful rolling prairie—fine soil—wood and water very scarce. We then strike the barren sand plains, destitute of wood, and almost so of water. The Platte at Fort Kearney, is from one to three miles in width, very rapid, shallow and filthy, and strange as it may appear, there are no streams of any nature, wet or dry, making into it from the south, for seven hundred miles, or nearly its entire length. The bottoms or table lands, are generally about three feet above the surface of the river, and from one to five, and, in some places, fifteen miles in width. The soil of these bottom lands seems well adapted to grass, but when we passed over them, they were about destitute of vegetation, owing partially to the immense emigration, but principally to the great drouth that prevailed throughout the Western States and Territories during the months of March, April and May.

When within one hundred and twenty miles of Denver, we reached a "Cut-Off" claiming, by its friends, to save forty-two miles in distance, besides any quantity of sand, which I presume is correct. As a general thing avoid *all cut-offs*; keep the regular Old American barren paths. These cut offs generally are some private enterprise to take you by a ranch, grocery, or some thing of the sort. However, the Denver cut off is all right, and mule teams should go that way while oxen will do better by keeping up the river. Speaking of teams, the general impression is very much in favor of the descendants of Balam's long, eared companion. The fact is, a mule will travel as long as he can find a place to roll, and it matters little whether you feed him or not; short ears have no business on the plains. So much for teams. There is an impression existing among emigrants that almost every old wagon will do to cross the plains, and reasoning that wagons here would be of no account, many have taken old rickety concerns, and failing to reach the mines, left their skeletons by the road side. I should say start with *nothing* but *good* stanuch wagons, and you will find them poor enough for so long a journey.—When once here, a good wagon is worth about the same as in the States, as there is now and will be for all time to come plenty of teaming at good prices; and no old wagon can stand these mountain roads, nor can they be repaired, as there is no hard timber in this country only what comes from a great distance. Every family should bring provisions to last them for six months after getting here, as the prices which I shall give below will show. When ninety miles from Denver you can plainly see the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, lifting their silvery heads heavenward. As you approach nearer, each range becomes more and more distinct; the snowy range in the background stretching to the North and South as far as the eye can reach. A grander, a more sublime, more *elevating* scene never met the gaze of man—the Eternal Jehovah's great line fence between the two Oceans, the Rocky Mountains!

Denver City is situated at the junction of Cherry Creek, with the Platte, fifteen miles from the foot of the mountains, and contains about five thousand inhabitants—a regular wide awake town—doing more business than any other town of its size in the Union. It reminded me of Milwaukee and Chicago in the good old times before the days of railroads, when the honest farmer brought his produce to market by the Independent Ox Team Line—his wife, or "the galls," or the boys, to "do the shopping." More than one man in Milwaukee remembers those days with a sigh, perhaps not for their return, but, for as prosperous times once more

The future of Denver City cannot but be bright. She must always be the head-quarters for all this vast mining region. It is there the hungry miner and the mountain merchant must go for supplies. There are good hotel accommodations at Denver, many first class buildings, and hundreds more going up with a rapidity truly astonishing, even to one accustomed to western growth. Professional gentlemen are quite numerous.—Professional gamblers the most so. Here is a specimen of a sign standing out quite prominent upon one of the most *fashionable* streets: "A. A. SMITH, Attorney at Law," while upon the same shingle-in bold letters-is the following: "Washing and ironing neatly done here—three dollars per dozen."—I think the woman's profession by far the most profitable.

Leaving Denver, we approach the mountains over a beautiful valley prairie, passing through Golden City, a smart little town on Clear Creek, containing from five to six hundred inhabitants. Passing onward a half mile we come to Golden Gate, a very appropriate name, as it really guards the pass to all this mining region. Here we pay our toll (one dollar). Twenty-five miles of up mountains, down mountains, over rocks and under rocks, brings you to Gregory or Mountain City, the very last place you would ever expect to find a city, and the very last city you would ever expect to find in such a place. Crowded into a narrow ravine, so narrow that the water is badly squeezed in trying to pass between two high mountains for five miles—are huts, shanties, log cabins, tents (and several decent houses) in every conceivable style of architecture. Heaven only knows how they could ever have so arranged them.

Mountain City and its suburbs (which embraces all the gulch and quartz mining country for five miles around) contains at the present time from twenty to *twenty-five thousand inhabitants*. The mountains are literally covered with gold hunters. Much has been said relative to the wealth of the mines, nor do I think it has been exaggerated save by now and then some trader or agent for some travelling line, for the purpose of creating a momentary excitement.

There are new discoveries being made daily, and you need not be surprised to hear and read of larger "lumps" and *better times*. Still it will be found a good rule to divide all stories (if not too large) by two, and, generally, the result will approach the truth. The mines are doubtless very rich and, as yet, in their infancy; but let those who anticipate coming here remember that nothing short of labor, or capital; or both, will ever force these mountains to yield up their treasures. The quartz lodes generally run from north-east to south-west, over or along side of the mountains, and their locality is generally determined by peculiar rocks, called "blossom rocks"—a species of honey-comb quartz of a bluish-red color; where these indications, and a thousand others, (unknown to anybody save old miners, and hardly to them) are found, you may reasonably expect to find gold-bearing quartz, if you go deep enough. The crevice, or lode, is from one to three inches, and sometimes six feet in width; and if you find it by going twenty to twenty-five feet, you are doing well. The quartz is usually of a softer nature than the rock on either side; in fact, much of it is so soft, and so much decayed, that it is washed or pounded the same as in gulch diggings.

The great difficulty here is not to crush the quartz, but to save the fine gold when once pulverized. Quartz mills are coming in by the score—P. H. GATES & Co., of Chicago, furnishing rather the greatest number. Their owners may all realize as large fortunes as they anticipate; but, if I am any judge of Missouri bacon, (and I ought to be, having lived on it during the last two months) there will be more old quartz mill iron for sale this Fall, than will find ready purchase. They are setting many of their mills anywhere and everywhere, with no water, no wood, or quartz near them.

Milwaukee is well represented here, as is the State at large. During my travels thro' the mines, I have met the following gentlemen of my acquaintance from Milwaukee: Doct DEIFENDORF and son, GEO. LEFEVRE, JOHN S. FILLMORE, LYMAN ELMORE, GEO. K KIMBALL, D. C. REED, J. E. SWEET, JOHNSON, (firm of JOHNSON & OLMSTED) H. H. HARRIS, ED. SAXE, PECKHAM, and about forty more.

The rainy season has fairly set in, and the clerk of the weather never falls of giving us a daily bath, generally treating us with hail as a signal that the water works are somewhat out of order and that he will suspend operations till next day. The miners, in their cotton houses, seem to enjoy these daily baths hugely. The nights are cold and frosty, while the days are hot and sultry; the thermometer ranging from 35 to 85° in the shade.

Provisions, clothing and mining tools are high. Flour, $16@20 per sack; Bacon, $25@30 per hund.; Sugar, 25@35c per pound; Coffee, 30@40c; Corn, $10 per hund; Butter, 60@100 per lb; Lard, 50c; Beef, (poke pounded) 15 cts.; Hay, $200 per ton; Glass, 8x10, $15 per box; Lumber, $100 per M.; Shingles, $10 per M.; Wood, $4 per cord; common labor $2,50@3,00 per day, while mechanics are getting $3,00 to $5,00.

We have a theatre out here, in full blast, and although hardly as grand as your Academy of Music, still with our black and yellow gamble curtains, slab scenery and star performers, we manage to catch the loose change of the miners on a large scale.

There are several fine buildings already erected here, and hundreds in process of erection. In fact "this is a *great country.*" Standing cut-throat collars, ruffled bosoms, diamond pins and rings, patent leather boots, fancy young men and leaders of fashion, are decidedly of no use here. Money, muscle, red flannel, and bacon, are staple articles, well adapted to this country; and to those thinking of emigrating, I would say, bring a good stock of each.

We are all awaiting as patiently as possible the action of Uncle Samuel, relative to giving us a mail. The P. O. building at Denver is nearly completed, and will be ready for use about the 6th inst.

The Indians are committing petty depredations in the vicinity of Denver, but the citizens are well armed and few apprehend any serious difficulty.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT, the mammoth freighters of the Plains, are to run a Freight Express during the winter, from the Missouri river to the Mountains. Better news could not reach the far off miner. Hundreds are daily leaving for the States, cursing the mines, the country and Dame Fortune generally. However, they are mostly of that class who would be dissatisfied were they confined within the pearly gate. Men can do well here if they will take hold and work like men—work as the God of Nature intended every man to do. Women—well I hardly know what to say about the dear creatures—but had I a *modern* wife (which, if memory serves me right, I have not,) *I should leave the children to take care of her* till my return.

H. W. H.

The Sicilian Revolution—Garibaldi's Plan for the Conquest of Naples.

Turin Letter (June 27) to London Times.

The telegraph from Sicily informs us that Garibaldi, upon being urged by the Municipal Council of Palermo to proceed to the immediate annexation of the Island to the Italian Kingdom answered "that such an annexation was indeed his main intent and desire; that he was full of admiration for King Victor Emanuel; that with him and by him Italy could best become a nation; but that for the present he did not deem the annexation of Sicily alone an expedient measure; that the Italians should first become sufficiently strong. Were he to resolve on immediate annexation, he would have to receive orders from other persons, when he might be placed under the necessity to withdraw."

This telegram could not by any possibility be more full of meaning. Garibaldi's programme is as clear and consistent as any man's could well be. He wants to come to no terms—to give no quarter to enemies of Italy. He has conquered Sicily. He will take Naples—take it as he has taken Palermo, by storm. After that, or even simultaneously with that, he will settle his accounts with the Pope. He goes straight to his aim. He will hear of no compromise; to the Neapolitan and Roman governments he has only one intimation to make—to be gone.

If heaven gives him strength to achieve his work, he will show the world that he was only acting for Italy and Victor Emmanuel; like Joan of Arc, whose task was to see Charles VII. anointed at Rheims, Garibaldi will never rest till he has enthroned his companion in arms, the good *Re Galantuomo*, on the capitol. For his own part he will then go back to his rock-bound solitude of Caprera, and be seen no more on the scene of his exploits. In order to achieve so much, or at least do his utmost towards such splendid achievements, Garibaldi must have a free hand. Sardinia is bound to France by a thousand ties of gratitude and hope. As a recognized government she is deep in the toils of diplomacy. Cavour is a great man; he has done much for Italy; he is able and willing to do much more; but Cavour is not a free agent; and Garibaldi, as subordinate to Cavour, would be in a doubly dependent position. France and England have thrown out some hopes of non-intervention. Should that principle hold, Garibaldi feels sufficiently strong to accomplish his task single-handed. Any help—overt help, at least—from Piedmont might be construed into a violation of non-intervention principle; it might provoke hostilities from powers which must, or may, at least, by that principle, be bound to a system of more or less strict neutrality. The Privy Council of the Bourbon evidently mediates a compromise; they are patching up a constitution, appointing a so-called Liberal Ministry, pretending to adopt a national policy.

Were they to bring that stubborn king to their views, they might come before Count Cavour with proposals which that deeply-involved diplomatist might not think it prudent, or might not be at liberty to reject. Whatever compact Sardinia may choose, or be compelled to come to, will not be binding on Garibaldi. When Charles Albert signed the armistice of Milan, in July, 1848, Garibaldi carried on the war on Lake Magdiore, and when the royal officers pleaded the suspension of hostilities, he answered, "*La tregua l' ha fatta il Re—noi non i intriamo.*" ("The armistice has been made by the king; it is no concern of ours.") He has hitherto acted out of his own head, and the world has thriven with him. As a "filibuster" he conquered Sicily; he will subdue Naples in the same capacity; in the same character he will one day knock at the doors of the Vatican. He must follow no lead but his own true, generous inspiration.

People here are perfectly amazed at the profound political tact evinced by that brave chieftain in the present emergency. It was supremely wise to oppose the immediate annexation of Sicily alone. Had the act been consummated, and the Bourbon found the means of coming to terms with Sardinia, or to enlist the aid of the great powers in his defence, what good could come either to Sicily itself, to North Italy, or to the whole country, from such an annexation. No—let King Bombicella wriggle himself out of his present awkward predicament as he best may—let him arrange matters with all other subluinary potentates. Garibaldi comes to no compact with him. Garibaldi has wrenched one kingdom from him with 900 men—will he not tear the other from him with 9,000?

The patriots in Turin, therefore, do not augur anything like misunderstanding between Cavour and Garibaldi from this important latest news. Nay, matters are proceeding precisely as they always did. Garibaldi planned and executed his first expedition under the weight of a formal veto from the Sardinian government. Count Cavour, however, would not have been able to prevent his departure had he been willing, neither would he have been willing to do it had he been able. In the same manner he could not now interfere with Garibaldi if he would; and he would not if he could. These two great men march to the same goal, each in his own way, each in obedience to his own peculiar instinct, and the peculiar circumstances in which he is situated. They need never clash with, they may even occasionally help each other; it must go hard with both of them and with Italy, if their respective paths are not found to converge and meet at their journey's end.

Dry Goods.

NEW AND CHOICE

SPRING GOODS

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET, consisting in part of

NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, EVENING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SILK ROBES, IN 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, ORGANDIES & JACONETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, CLOTH, CASSIMERES & SUMMER STUFFS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, &c., &c., &

Together with a large Stock of

Housekeeping & Domestic Goods

WE have also added to our Immense Stock, a *Department exclusively for*

LINEN GOODS!!

Your attention is especially called to this branch of our Stock, as we shall keep the largest and best selected stock of Linen Goods of every description, ever kept in the city, and *sell them cheap.*

OUR THIRD FLOOR is *used exclusively* for the *manufacturing* of

Cloaks, Raglans, Mantillas, &c., &c.

We shall keep on hand a very large stock of the latest styles. Raglans, Mantillas, &c., made to order.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST. We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS, RUGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

Ever offered in the West. We have the *latest and newest* patterns and styles of Old English, Brussels, Wilton, Tapestry, Bigelow (the best Carpet made), Three-Ply, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is full of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

Which will be sold *cheap for cash* and *cash only.*

J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water st., Milwaukee.

dec19-62d1y

254 MAIN STREET 254

L. BLAKE

Has just received a lot of

New Bonnets, New Ribbons,

NEW PARASOLS,

New Embroidered Collars and Setts.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Gloves, Corsets a Sherwood's Skirts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Belts, &c., &c. jy5

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Celebrated Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRST CLASS and make the well Known SHUTTLE, or lock stitch. They are unequaled for range and beauty of work, for all purposes and other kind of STITCH.

The proprietors warrant their machines to do more work and better work than any other machine in the market, and to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest cloth, or hard leather, with the same machine running at full speed, without stopping or changing tension, making the same beautiful stitch on both sides and dropping both threads at the same time. In fact the machine that will do this work is the best for family use.

Family Machines from $30 to 125.

All of these machines, Family, Manufacturers and Larger, are built upon the same principle, and free from all liability to get out of order. Hence we can warrant them to give entire satisfaction in every respect, and to be unsurpassed in other machines. For manufacturing purposes this machine has no rival. For family use it stands unrivalled. It is the only machine that will do this work in the best manner, and one that is always ready for any kind of work, and all kinds of sewing with Cotton, Linen and Silk. WE DEFY THE WORLD.

Manufacturing Machines from $85 to 125.

☞ All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or money refunded.

☞ Constantly on hand—all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles.

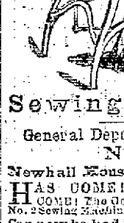
CALL AND EXAMINE before Purchasing.

☞ OFFICE on Main st., opposite Young's Block, First Door North of the Newhall House, Milwaukee.

☞ 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee.

jy18-62t-d1y2ip J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Alcohol, Oils, &c.



OILS!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID,

ALCOHOL,

VARNISHES!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK

At as Low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Coal Merchants,
No. 4 Reed's Block, West Water st.
mar9-60d1y

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail:

2,000 GALS. WINTER SPERM OIL.
3,000 " " ELEPHANT OIL.
4,000 " " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol.
Improved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Steamers.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Address WISCONSIN OIL CO., 22 Spring St.,
Opposite the American House,
an14-60d1y Milwaukee, Wis

B. F. COMSTOCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lard Oil and Stearine Candles,

338 THIRD STREET,

MILWAUKEE.....WISCONSIN.

an13-60d1y

COTTON SEINE TWINE.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF Cotton Seine Twine. Also Broom Tying, and a general assortment of Twine, for sale by

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not barter for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

☞ Remember the Place: 162 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep14'750d1y

LOOK AT THIS!

UNCLE BEN

HAS JUST THE NICEST STOCK OF Fine French Pearl Cassimere and Straw Hats for the coming HOT WEATHER. Call early and make your selection before the assortment is broken. Also a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats for country trade, at

180 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

P. S.—The Union is safe. A large stock of Union and Champion Hats on hand. je14'60d3m

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16-62d1y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, can give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Blacksmith Coal now in the market, being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell at wholesale.

☞ Offices of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

aug25-58d1y

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Celebrated Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRST CLASS and make the well Known SHUTTLE, or lock stitch. They are unequaled for range and beauty of work, for all purposes and other kind of STITCH.

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Family Machines from $30 to 125.

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☞ 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee.

jy18-62t-d1y2ip J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Boots and Shoes.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. 60

WE OWN

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—An article over the signature of J. J., (JOHN JOHNSTON) in the SENTINEL, reviewing my report upon the Reciprocity Treaty, made to the Chamber of Commerce, demands a reply.

Carefully examining various public documents, I find but little difference in the figures and facts stated either by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the Hon. J. T. HATCH, U. S. Commissioner appointed last year by the President for the special purpose of examining into and reporting upon the workings of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. HATCH makes his report to Congress, June 18th, 1860, in which he states fully relative to certain articles embraced in the the third article of said treaty.

Now Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON seems to think there is some mistake in my figures, touching certain great staple articles which the North-West is so deeply interested in finding the best outlet and market for.

I have used Mr. HATCH's figures and statements in this reply, as they are more compact and easily obtained, and which will be seen, sustain what is stated in my report, that the larger portion of the excess exports from Canada of Flour, Wheat, Lumber, and coarse grains goes to the U. S., where our markets are already over-stocked with those articles, and which seems to exercise so unpleasantly, Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, and those who seem to have the success of Her Majesty's dominions more at heart than the interests of the West.

I can see no object in Mr. HATCH making a false report. It would easily be detected at Washington and elsewhere, and do his report and agreement more hurt than good.

I would also state that I understand Mr. HATCH to be a gentleman of integrity and ability, and a good strong *free trade Democrat.*

I would further state that I understand Mr. HATCH makes his report from the 1st of January, of each year, agreeable to the Canadian Government custom, and not from the 1st of July, according to our custom, and further the treaty was finally ratified in March, 1855, but it went back to September previous; consequently it was in operation January 1st, 1855.

The following is Mr. HATCH's report on Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Agricultural Products and all free articles, and also the duties collected by the U. S. from imports from Canada, and the duties collected by Canada from our exports to them, during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858:

Years.	Wheat. Ex. to Canada.	Wheat. Im. from Canada.	Flour. Ex. to Canada.	Flour. Im. from Canada.
1855	$1,461,624	$5 928,566	$1,625,735	$3,801,920
1856	1,694,091	3,077,948	808,737	6,009,866
1857	2,870,685	2,788,975	1,262,453	4,597,642
1858	1,647,459	2,355,098	756,960	3,065,510
	$7,173,825	$13,451,750	$4,460,917	$19,415,181

Years.	Products of the Forests. Ex. to Canada	Im. from Canada.
1855	$158,830	$2,016,880
1856	302,904	3,940,284
1857	411,529	3,993,995
1858	282,187	3,290,853
	$1,155,501	$12,015,015

Years.	Agric'l. Products.	All Free Articles.
1855	$1,072,475	$13,901,485
1856	3,909,112	11,886,836
1857	5,272,151	7,100,418
1858	3,385,517	5,740,895
	$13,459,253	$36,506,959

Years.	U. S. Duties.	Canadian Duties.
1855	....	$1,095,315
1856	....	943,982
1857	....	883,965
1858	....	1,109,461
	$255,703	$4,032,020
Cost of tolls	479,238	

Excess over receipts, $180,720

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing figures with the official report of Mr. HATCH, and I find them to be a true and faithful copy thereof.

[L. S.] Witness, my hand and the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, this 14th day of July, 1860.

L. L. CROUSSE, Secretary.

I have thought best to attach the above statement, the certificate of Mr. CROUSSE, Secretary of our Chamber of Commerce, as there seems to be a marked difference in Mr. John Johnston's statement and figures, and those in my report.

It is well known that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, have all different tariff laws and all differ more or less from the Canadas. It is equally well known that these lower British Provinces buy more breadstuffs and provisions from us than any other country, including the Canadas, and that the Reciprocity Treaty was more especially made with a view to enlarge and benefit the trade between the U. S. and Canadas.

Upon this point, Mr. Hatch says:

"The leading idea of the Treaty itself was to permit the introduction of the products of one country into the other *free of duty*, and consequent reciprocal benefits were expected would follow to both. The various colonies included in its provisions were left to regulate their own tariffs, and each Colonial power can annul its honorary obligations without reference to its sister provinces, or the engagements of the Empire. No statesmanship could, however, foretell the working of the Treaty, or had a right to anticipate legislation adverse to the spirit. Correct in principle, as the Treaty itself was, the perversion of its spirit and the disregard of its substance, on the part of Canada, have produced results it is the province of this report to exhibit."

Touching the vessel interest and the injury growing out of this treaty, Mr. HATCH says:

"In the profits accruing from freight between the two countries, the advantage since the treaty has been in favor of the British shipping, the value of exports and imports by the vessels of each country being regarded as the test. In the five years ending June 30, 1854, the value of domestic exports to Canada in British bottoms was $12,595,816, and in American bottoms $16,595,816, the preponderance in our favor being about one-third, whilst in the five years since the treaty and beginning with July 1st, 1854, there was an excess against us of nearly one-half, the value being $26,330,730 in American vessels, against $38,942,652 in vessels of British nationality."

Mr. HATCH says further, relative to the discrimination against American vessels passing their canals, as follows:

"We are entitled under the treaty to use the river St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada, as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the ocean, subject only to the same tolls and assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of Her Majesty's subjects. But as we are the chief carriers through the Welland Canal, of wheat, flour and corn, (almost the only freight of our vessels by this route,) a discrimination against us is made by imposing the same tolls on these articles on their passage through this canal (a work twenty-eight miles in length and forming the only communication for lake vessels between the upper and lower lakes) as if they passed through the canals of the Galops, Point Iroquois, Rapid Plat, Farian's Point, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine, via Montreal and Quebec to the ocean. Yet we carry twenty-five tons on the Welland Canal, for every single ton we carry on the others, their respective amounts in 1858 being 787 877 tons on the Welland Canal, and 31,-968 tons on the lower canals."

"On the other hand, in the same year the tonnage of Canadian vessels was only 360,-894 tons on the Welland Canal, but was 725,-842 tons on the others."

"Thus our vessels are heavily taxed for tolls on canals which they do not use; the tolls collected on the Welland Canal from American vessels alone being in the year last mentioned $18,522, or, as usual, more than half of the whole amount collected on all the canals in the province; while we paid only $405 on the St. Lawrence Canals. (See Canadian trade and navigation, 1858, p. 40.)"

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON seems to labor hard to show that my report recommended the United States Government to break up this Treaty illegally and dishonorably. No such thing was said or intimated, but merely urging the abrogation of said Treaty "as soon as we can, fairly and honorably."

Upon this subject, Mr. HATCH says:

"A treaty broken is a treaty no longer; obligations upon one part cease, when correlative obligations have no binding force upon the other.

That the substance and spirit of this treaty have been more than disregarded by the other contracting power with which it was made, is too evident to admit of dispute. It is equally evident that a systematic scheme of Provincial legislation affirmatively aggressive upon great interests of this country, commenced with the ratification of the Treaty as the beginning of its opportunity, and has progressed in its strength and its extent, in its details and its scope, in all disastrous consequences every day, while that opportunity has continued.

Without the Treaty, no such aggressions could ever have been attempted; with its termination it must cease. Then the Government of this country can resume through legitimate means the protection of those great interests which government exists to protect.

Then the Canadian Parliament must be compelled to modify its existing legislation in this respect, until the day shall return, when, as before, the laws of trade regulated by the legislation of Congress, shall give us something far more like Reciprocity than we now possess."

Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON and others favorable to this treaty and the Canadian interest, seem to take special delight in charging that this move to abrogate the treaty arises from selfish motives on the part of the canal and railroad interest of New York.

Suppose New York had no Erie Canal or New York Central and New York and Erie and Ogdensburgh railroads as outlets for the surplus products of the Great West, how much would it lessen the value of farming and timber lands and other real estate in our Western cities? I will venture to say as much as the entire value of the Canadas, throwing in the Lower Provinces also. New York has expended from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars in these great improvements. The direct income has not been equal to seven per cent. interest. It is true she has indirectly enriched herself, but it is equally true that the great North-West has been benefitted four fold.

Were we forced through the St. Lawrence and over the Pennsylvania and Maryland railroads to our seaboard markets, our products would be lessened to a great extent.—I only wish to do justice in thus speaking of New York. My interest is now with the West, and especially in Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee. This does not prevent me from speaking fairly of our Eastern friends and Eastern enterprise.

I cannot see how Wisconsin farmers, or lumbermen, or vessel owners, or real estate owners in our Western cities are benefitted by this one-sided treaty. A treaty, which floods our over-stocked markets East with wheat, flour, lumber, oats, barley, peas, rye, butter, wool, &c.

Also dividing up our own carrying trade of our own poorly paid shipping. Also depressing in many cases, the value of our farming and timber lands, and other real estate West, and along our northern frontiers, cannot but be injurious, and the sooner we are rid of it the better.

Why don't Mr. JOHNSTON and the advocates of this treaty, both in Canada and the States, recommend a *full*, fair free trade treaty on both sides? Let in the products of both countries, both in the raw and manufactured state, free—the same as between our own States. When they do this, then they will show much more consistency and fairness than they now do, by advocating this unjust and one-sided treaty.

J. D. COLVER.

Milwaukee, July 14, 1860.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN MINNESOTA.—"O, this glorious weather!" is the exclamation we hear on every hand. And it is truly glorious. Surely, if a kind Providence ever regulated the clouds and the winds, and the sun-light, for the particular benefit of any of his creatures, it is being done now, especially in behalf of the recently debt-incumbered and embarrassed people of this State. Could a person so elevate himself above the earth, as to embrace at one view the wide-spread country between the Mississippi and the Minnesota rivers, what a magnificent panorama would at this time appear to his delighted gaze! What a wealth of grain—what a beauty of verdure—what a golden prospect! How different from the scene which would have presented itself to the same observer three years ago, or even two! An uninhabited wilderness reclaimed, and made, literally, to blossom as the rose! Here, in actual life, and in the world of stern realities, are all the fables, and the legends, and the so-called enchantments, of Fairy Land, outdone, surpassed in everything which is really wonderful.

More desirable weather for maturing and ripening grain, or for harvesting, than we are now enjoying, it would be impossible to conceive. Every day is a Divine gift to man—every hour an inestimable blessing! And already, we gladly learn, are the reapers beginning to improve it. The harvest of winter wheat has already begun. Rye is falling before the sickle. Another week, should this delightful weather continue, will prepare a very large portion of all the grain in this State for the harvest. For which, let us fervently hope.—*Winona Republican of Friday.*

SPANISH AND MEXICAN COINS.—The director of the Philadelphia mint gives notice through the local papers, that hereafter the Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar will not be received at the mint at their nominal value in exchange for the new cents.—The main object of the law authorizing these coins to be received at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, was to retire them from circulation, and thus relieve the community from a worn-out and depreciated currency, which materially interfered with our excellent decimal system of coinage. This object having in a great measure been attained, and the amount of cents issued being quite large, Mr. Snowdon, the director of the mint, recommended that a law should be passed to repeal so much of the former law on the subject as required these exchanges to be made. This has accordingly been done. Hereafter the new cents will only be paid out in exchange for the gold and silver coin of the United States, and for the copper cents of the former issues.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Mr. G. C. Gladwin, a young American artist from Connecticut, has been studying for nearly a year at the school of art connected with the South Kensington Museum, London, and has been successful in obtaining the first medal awarded to the school, which numbers about 450; also the national medals for which all the schools of artin Great Britain competed.

JAMES B. GARDENHIER is the correct name of the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri. He was the Benton-Democratic candidate for Congress about 1849 50, but beaten by Willard P. Hall. He is a firm Republican.

QUEEN VICTORIA will visit Belgium and Prussia next August, with Prince Albert.—The royal pair go to Berlin to attend the baptism of the expected second child of the Princess Frederick William.

Life at Pike's Peak—The Run to Thither—Letter from a Milwaukeean.

"GREGORY DIGGINGS," July 1, '60.

Our company, mostly Milwaukeeans, having reached Leavenworth by "hook and by crook," on the 3d of May, we soon loaded our traps, whistles and jewsharps," and on the fourth were off for Denver City, where we arrived on the twenty-eighth in fine spirits—although our *spirits* were very low. We took the Platte route, following the south side of the river—found wood, water and fuel very scarce, as far as Fort Kearney, where we struck the Platte. From the Fort, we found plenty of river water, but little feed, less wood, and growing beautifully less till we reached Denver City. The country for the first two hundred miles after leaving Leavenworth is a beautiful rolling prairie—fine soil—wood and water very scarce. We then strike the barren sand plains, destitute of wood, and almost so of water. The Platte at Fort Kearney, is from one to three miles in width, very rapid, shallow and filthy, and strange as it may appear, there are no streams of any nature, wet or dry, making into it from the south, for seven hundred miles, or nearly its entire length. The bottoms or table lands, are generally about three feet above the surface of the river, and from one to five, and, in some places, fifteen miles in width. The soil of these bottom lands seems well adapted to grass, but when we passed over them, they were about destitute of vegetation, owing partially to the immense emigration, but principally to the great drouth that prevailed throughout the Western States and Territories during the months of March, April and May.

When within one hundred and twenty miles of Denver, we reached a "Cut-Off" claiming, by its friends, to save forty-two miles in distance, besides any quantity of sand, which I presume is correct. As a general thing avoid *all cut-off's*; keep the regular Old American barren paths. These cut offs generally are some private enterprise to take you by a ranch, grocery, or some thing of the sort. However, the Denver cut off is all right, and mule teams should go that way while oxen will do better by keeping up the river. Speaking of teams, the general impression is very much in favor of the descendants of Balam's long, eared companion. The fact is, a mule will travel as long as he can find a place to roll, and it matters little whether you feed him or not; short ears have no business on the plains. So much for teams. There is an impression existing among emigrants that almost every old wagon will do to cross the plains, and reasoning that wagons here would be of no account, many have taken old rickety concerns, and failing to reach the mines, left their skeletons by the road side. I should say start with *nothing* but good staunch wagons, and you will find them poor enough for so long a journey.—When once here, a good wagon is worth about the same as in the States, as there is now and will be for all time to come plenty of teaming at good prices; and no old wagon can stand these mountain roads, nor can they be repaired, as there is no hard timber in this country only what comes from a great distance. Every family should bring provisions to last them for six months after getting here, as the prices which I shall give below will show. When ninety miles from Denver you can plainly see the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, lifting their silvery heads heavenward. As you approach nearer, each range becomes more and more distinct; the snowy range in the background stretching to the North and South as far as the eye can reach. A grander, a more sublime, more *elevating* scene never met the gaze of man—the Eternal Jehovah's great line fence between the two Oceans, the Rocky Mountains!

Denver City is situated at the junction of Cherry Creek, with the Platte, fifteen miles from the foot of the mountains, and contains about five thousand inhabitants—a regular wide awake town—doing more business than any other town of its size in the Union. It reminded me of Milwaukee and Chicago in the good old times before the days of railroads, when the honest farmer brought his produce to market by the Independent Ox Team Line—his wife, or "the galls," or the boys, to "do the shopping." More than one man in Milwaukee remembers those days with a sigh, perhaps not for their return, but for as prosperous times once more.

The future of Denver City cannot but be bright. She must always be the head-quarters for all this vast mining region. It is there the hungry miner and the mountain merchant must go for supplies. There are good hotel accommodations at Denver, many first class buildings, and hundreds more going up with a rapidity truly astonishing, even to one accustomed to western growth. Professional gentlemen are quite numerous.—Professional gamblers the most so. Here is a specimen of a sign standing out quite prominent upon one of the most *fashionable* streets: "A. A. SMITH, Attorney at Law," while upon the same shingle in bold letters is the following: "Washing and ironing neatly done here—three dollars per dozen."—I think the woman's profession by far the most profitable.

Leaving Denver, we approach the mountains over a beautiful valley prairie, passing through Golden City, a smart little town on Clear Creek, containing from five to six hundred inhabitants. Passing onward a half mile we come to Golden Gate, a very appropriate name, as it really guards the pass to all this mining region. Here we pay our toll (one dollar). Twenty-five miles of up mountains, down mountains, over rocks and under rocks, brings you to Gregory or Mountain City, the very last place you would ever expect to find a city, and the very last city you would ever expect to find in such a place. Crowded into a narrow ravine, so narrow that the water is badly squeezed in trying to pass between two high mountains for five miles—are huts, shanties, log cabins, tents (and several decent houses) in every conceivable style of architecture. Heaven only knows how they could ever have so arranged them.

Mountain City and its suburbs (which embraces all the gulch and quartz mining country for five miles around) contains at the present time from twenty to *twenty-five thousand inhabitants*. The mountains are litterally covered with gold hunters. Much has been said relative to the wealth of the mines, nor do I think it has been exaggerated save by now and then some trader or agent for some travelling line, for the purpose of creating a momentary excitement.

There are new discoveries being made daily, and you need not be surprised to hear and read of larger "lumps" and *better times*. Still it will be found a good rule to divide all stories (if not too large) by two, and, generally, the result will approach the truth. The mines are doubtless very rich and, as yet, in their infancy; but let those who anticipate coming here remember that nothing short of labor, or capital, or both, will ever force these mountains to yield up their treasures. The quartz lodes generally run from north-east to south-west, over or along side of the mountains, and their locality is generally determined by peculiar rocks, called "blossom rocks"—a species of honey-comb quartz of a bluish-red color; where these indications, and a thousand others, (unknown to anybody save old miners, and hardly to them) are found, you may reasonably expect to find gold-bearing quartz, if you go deep enough. The crevice, or lode, is from one to three inches, and sometimes six feet in width; and if you find it by going twenty to twenty-five feet, you are doing well. The quartz is usually of a softer nature than the rock on either side; in fact, much of it is so soft, and so much decayed, that it is washed or pounded the same as in gulch diggings.

The great difficulty here is not to crush the quartz, but to save the fine gold when once pulverized. Quartz mills are coming in by the score.—P. H. GATES & Co., of Chicago, furnishing rather the greatest number. Their owners may all realize as large fortunes as they anticipate; but, if I am any judge of Missouri bacon, (and I ought to be, having lived on it during the last two months) there will be more old quartz mill iron for sale this Fall, than will find ready purchase. They are setting many of their mills anywhere and everywhere, with no water, no wood, or quartz near them.

Milwaukee is well represented here, as is the State at large. During my travels thro' the mines, I have met the following gentlemen of my acquaintance from Milwaukee: Doct. DEIFENDERF and son, GEO. LEFEVRE, JOHN S. FILLMORE, LYMAN ELMORE, GEO. K. KIMBALL, D. C. REED, J. E. SWEET, JOHNSON, (firm of JOHNSON & OLMSTED) H. H. HARRIS, ED. SAXE, PECKHAM, and about forty more.

The rainy season has fairly set in, and the clerk of the weather never fails of giving us a daily bath, generally treating us with hail as a signal that the water works are somewhat out of order and that he will suspend operations till next day. The miners, in their cotton houses, seem to enjoy these daily baths hugely. The nights are cold and frosty, while the days are hot and sultry; the thermometer ranging from 35 to 85° in the shade.

Provisions, clothing and mining tools are high. Flour, $16@20 per sack; Bacon, $25 @30 per hund.; Sugar, 25@35c per pound; Coffee, 30@40c; Corn, $10 per hund; Butter, 60@100c per lb; Lard, 50c; Beef, (yoke pounded) 15 cts.; Hay, $200 per ton; Glass, 8x10, $15 per box; Lumber, $100 per M.; Shingles, $10 per M.; Wood, $4 per cord; common labor $2,50@3,00 per day, while mechanics are getting $3,00 to $5,00.

We have a theatre out here, in full blast, and although hardly as grand as your Academy of Music, still with our black and yellow cambric curtains, slab scenery and star performers, we manage to catch the loose change of the miners on a large scale.

There are several fine buildings already erected here, and hundreds in process of erection. In fact "this is a *great country*." Standing cut-throat collars, ruffled bosoms, diamond pins and rings, patent leather boots, fancy young men and leaders of fashion, are decidedly of no use here. Money, muscle, red flannel, and bacon, are staple articles, well adapted to this country; and to those thinking of emigrating, I would say, bring a good stock of each.

We are all awaiting as patiently as possible the action of Uncle Samuel, relative to giving us a mail. The P. O. building at Denver is nearly completed, and will be ready for use about the 6th inst.

The Indians are committing petty depredations in the vicinity of Denver, but the citizens are well armed and few apprehend any serious difficulty.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT, the mammoth freighters of the Plains, are to run a Freight Express during the winter, from the Missouri river to the Mountains. Better news could not reach the far off miner. Hundreds are daily leaving for the States, cursing the mines, the country and Dame Fortune generally. However, they are mostly of that class who would be dissatisfied were they confined within the pearly gate. Men can do well here if they will take hold and work like men—work as the God of Nature intended every man to do. Women—well I hardly know what to say about the dear creatures—but had I a sister or a sweetheart, (which latter you know I have not,) this would be the last place I would wish to see them in; had I a *modern* wife (which, if memory serves me right, I have not,) *I should leave the children to take care of her* till my return.

H. W. H.

The Sicilian Revolution—Garibaldi's Plan for the Conquest of Naples.

Turin Letter (June 27) in London Times.

The telegraph from Sicily informs us that Garibaldi, upon being urged by the Municipal Council of Palermo to proceed to the immediate annexation of the Island to the Italian Kingdom answered that such an annexation was indeed his main intent and desire; that he was full of admiration for King Victor Emanuel; that with him and by him Italy could best become a nation; but that for the present he did not deem the annexation of Sicily alone an expedient measure; that the Italians should first become sufficiently strong. Were he to resolve on immediate annexation, he would have to receive orders from other persons, when he might be placed under the necessity to withdraw."

This telegram could not by any possibility be more full of meaning. Garibaldi's programme is as clear and consistent as any man's could well be. He wants to come to no terms—to give no quarter to enemies of Italy. He has conquered Sicily. He will take Naples—take it as he has taken Palermo, by storm. After that, or even simultaneously with that, he will settle his accounts with the Pope. He goes straight to his aim. He will hear of no compromise; to the Neapolitan and Roman governments he has only one intimation to make—to be gone.

If heaven gives him strength to achieve his work, he will show the world that he was only acting for Italy and Victor Emanuel; like Joan of Arc, whose task was to see Charles VII. anointed at Rheims, Garibaldi will never rest till he has enthroned his companion in arms, the good *Re Galantuomo*, on the capitol. For his own part he will then go back to his rock-bound solitude of Caprera, and be seen no more on the scene of his exploits. In order to achieve so much, or at least do his utmost towards such splendid achievements, Garibaldi must have a free hand. Sardinia is bound to France by a thousand ties of gratitude and hope. As a recognized government she is deep in the toils of diplomacy. Cavour is a great man; he has done much for Italy; he is able and willing to do much more; but Cavour is not a free agent; and Garibaldi, as subordinate to Cavour, would be in a doubly dependent position. France and England have thrown out some hopes of non-intervention. Should that principle hold, Garibaldi feels sufficiently strong to accomplish his task single-handed. Any help—overt help, at least—from Piedmont might be construed into a violation of non-intervention principle; it might provoke hostilities from powers which must, or may, at least, by that principle, be bound to a system of more or less strict neutrality. The Privy Council of the Bourbon evidently meditates a compromise; they are patching up a constitution, appointing a so-called Liberal Ministry, pretending to adopt a national policy.

Were they to bring that stubborn king to their views, they might come before Count Cavour with proposals which that deeply-involved diplomatist might not think it prudent, or might not be at liberty to reject. Whatever compact Sardinia may choose, or be compelled to come to, will not be binding on Garibaldi. When Charles Albert signed the armistice of Milan, in July, 1848, Garibaldi carried on the war on Lake Maggiore, and when the royal officers pleaded the suspension of hostilities, he answered, "*La tregua l' ha fatta il Re—noi non i entriamo.*" ("The armistice has been made by the king; it is no concern of ours.") He has hitherto acted out of his own head, and the world has thriven with him. As a "filibuster" he conquered Sicily; he will subdue Naples in the same capacity; in the same character he will one day knock at the doors of the Vatican. He must follow no lead but his own true, generous inspiration.

People here are perfectly amazed at the profound political tact evinced by that brave chieftain in the present emergency. It was supremely wise to oppose the immediate annexation of Sicily alone. Had the act been consummated and the Bourbon found the means of coming to terms with Sardinia, or to enlist the aid of the great powers in his defence, what good could come either to Sicily itself, to North Italy, or to the whole country, from such an annexation. No—let King Bombicella wriggle himself out of his present awkward predicament as he best may—let him arrange matters with all other subluary potentates. Garibaldi comes to no compact with him. Garibaldi has wrenched one kingdom from him with 900 men—will he not tear the other from him with 9,000?

The patriots in Turin, therefore, do not augur anything like misunderstanding between Cavour and Garibaldi from this important latest news. Nay, matters are proceeding precisely as they always did. Garibaldi planned and executed his first expedition under the weight of a formal veto from the Sardinian government. Count Cavour, however, would not have been able to prevent his departure had he been willing, neither would he have been willing to do it had he been able. In the same manner he could not now interfere with Garibaldi if he would; and he would not if he could. These two great men march to the same goal, each in his own way, each in obedience to his own peculiar instinct, and the peculiar circumstances in which he is situated. They need never clash with, they may even occasionally help each other; it must go hard with both of them and with Italy, if their respective paths are not found to converge and meet at their journey's end.

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HAS JUST THE NICEST STOCK OF Fine French Pearl Dassimeres, and Straw Hats for the coming HOT WEATHER. Call early and make your selection before the assortments is broken. Also a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats for country trade, at

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P. S.—The Union is safe. A large stock of Union and Shawmken Hats on hand. jy14'60d3m

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16'60d1y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers.

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and if not found so, it will be made, or sold at this establishment.

From the extensive patronage conferred, they are satisfied that it is the only true way, of doing business, and is the sure and safest for the consumer

jy14 JONES & POPE.

Gas Fitting.

M. M. LEAHY,

GAS FIXTURES,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTING,

No. 13 Wisconsin Street, Young's Block, Show Room—Second Floor, East Entrance, Rooms No. 1 and 2. I keep the largest Stock in the West of the latest and best style of Gas Fixtures ever offered to the public of Milwaukee, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Get and Steam Pipe Fitting done in all its branches, in a neat, workmanlike manner. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Globe Valves, Check Valves, Gas, Steam and Water Stop Cocks, and all kinds of Fittings at New York prices. M. M. LEAHY.

ap23d62d3m 35 Wisconsin St., Young's Block.

Removed to Market Square.

SMITH & SENFTLEBEN

PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAMPIPE FITTERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Gas and Steam Pipes, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar10'60d1y

SAVE YOUR SIGHT!

H. W. ANGER,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Public, that he has imported from RATHENOW, in GERMANY, and now offers for sale, a large assortment of

PERSPECTIVE EYE GLASSES

AND SPECTACLES

of the finest purified flint, which show the clearest and most correct copies. At these glasses permit every ray of light to pass completely through them they will not only unabse the party using them to do the finest eye work without injury, but will preserve and even strengthen the sight, which very often, by other causes is ruined.

My SPECTACLES are celebrated for the superior and high optic nature of the glasses, as well as CHEAPNESS and ELEGANCE of finish, for which they received at the World's Fairs, both Paris and London, the